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Follow-up to Economic and Social Council resolutions 2002/32, 2003/5 and 2004/50: Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

Conference room paper

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Humanitarian affairs segment of the 2005 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council

Follow-up to Economic and Social Council resolutions 2002/32, 2003/5 and 2004/50: Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

Recommendation	Resolution (para.)	Issue	Addressed to	Actions taken
Calls upon all parties to armed conflict to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law	2002/32 (23); 2003/5 (2); 2004/50 (2)	International humanitarian law	All parties to armed conflicts	Parties to armed conflicts comply with their obligations to varying degrees, e.g. on issues of humanitarian access, humanitarian staff security, States' responsibility to internally displaced persons (IDPs)
Invites the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen the capacities of and consult with, where appropriate, regional and subregional organizations so as to respond to complex humanitarian crises and natural disasters and to report to the Economic and Social Council on practical steps taken in this regard	2002/32 (2)	Coordination of humanitarian assistance	Secretary-General	The United Nations humanitarian system has taken a number of steps to strengthen dialogue, cooperation and capacity with regional organizations, such as the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), through its regional offices and regional disaster response advisers. However, engaging with and building the capacity of regional organizations is an area in which the United Nations can do better
Calls upon United Nations country teams in consultation with and in support of Governments to promote contingency planning for possible risks related to complex emergencies or natural disasters	2002/32 (6)	Coordination of humanitarian assistance	United Nations country teams	• The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) developed and endorsed the Inter-Agency Contingency Planning Guidelines for Humanitarian Assistance that were used as a basis for the development of contingency plans for several natural disasters and complex emergencies • Pre-emergency planning has led to the development of international partnerships and stand-by arrangements, such as through the International Humanitarian Partnership (comprised of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Norway, Finland, Denmark, Sweden and the Netherlands) and through the enlargement of the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination Team (UNDAC). These arrangements have been useful to the initial response to disasters such as the Caribbean

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				hurricanes of 2004 and to the Indian Ocean tsunami of 2004 • Inter-agency contingency planning has also taken place in countries such as the Sudan and Chad. This allowed humanitarian agencies to set up inter-agency response structures before the crises in these countries deteriorated
Also encourages humanitarian agencies to engage in the further strengthening of humanitarian information centres by providing timely and accurate information on assessed needs and the activities developed to respond to them;	2002/32 (8)	Coordination of humanitarian assistance	Humanitarian agencies	United Nations agencies increasingly participate in structured information sharing mechanisms and cooperate in both gathering and sharing information and utilizing it for effective decision-making at the field level
Takes note of its decision to consider creating ad hoc advisory groups to examine the humanitarian and economic needs of African countries emerging from conflict, and encourages relevant parts of the United Nations system, including existing coordination structures and mechanisms, to cooperate with such ad hoc advisory groups;	2002/32 (14)	Coordination of humanitarian assistance	Relevant parties of the United Nations system	• United Nations humanitarian and development organizations regularly interact with these advisory groups. For example, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) works closely with the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Burundi to highlight humanitarian issues in their discussions and resolutions • The Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Burundi also met with the United Nations Development Group (UNDG)/Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs (ECHA) working group on transition issues in December 2004 to discuss update on the coordination/transition mechanisms by the United Nations at country level, including the impact of the United Nations Operations in Burundi (ONUB) • The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) exchanges information regularly with the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Guinea-Bissau, in particular, to highlight funding gaps

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Encourages humanitarian agencies to ensure, to the extent possible, the participation [and perspective, 2004] of [all, 2004] those affected by humanitarian situations, [both at local and at national levels, 2004] in the design, implementation and evaluation of humanitarian assistance activities, while respecting the role of authorities of affected countries;	2003/5 (15), 2004/50 (35)	Coordination of humanitarian assistance	Humanitarian agencies	Humanitarian agencies endeavour to ensure that the perspectives of those affected by humanitarian situations are considered in the design, implementation and evaluation of humanitarian assistance activities: • A joint initiative between Government, the United Nations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and church groups was put in place to provide medical, psycho-social, economic and legal support to survivors of sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo • Following the tsunami disaster, the United Nations engaged with local civil society groups that helped focus programming initiatives on the plight of those who might otherwise have remained largely overlooked, such as Burmese migrant workers and ethnic Moken sea nomads in Thailand • The United Nations and the Red Cross Movement have partnered with many local governments, grass-roots organizations and NGOs to promote community-based approaches to disaster preparedness and risk management • The real-time evaluation of the humanitarian response to the Darfur crisis interviewed IDPs in camp and cluster settings in all three Darfur states
Recognizes the role of the Emergency Relief Coordinator, and calls upon relevant United Nations organizations as well as other humanitarian actors to enhance the coordination, effectiveness and efficiency of their humanitarian activities, including by: (a) Enhancing their commitment to system-wide coordination both at Headquarters and in the field; (b) Strengthening efforts to report on results, activities and financial matters,	2003/5 (35)	Coordination of humanitarian assistance, humanitarian financing, safety and security	United Nations organizations, humanitarian actors	(a) Humanitarian actors continue to enhance system-wide coordination at headquarters, through IASC and its associated working groups and at the field level through the United Nations country team (b) Humanitarian actors continue to strengthen efforts to report on results, activities and financial matters through annual reporting to intergovernmental bodies and through the financial tracking system. The latest development was the participation of United Nations funds, programmes and agencies in the

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including to donors, in a timely and comprehensive manner, and, where possible, to strive for harmonized reporting, bearing in mind specific requirements of donors; (c) Developing further methods for monitoring and evaluation, including independent evaluations; (d) Maximizing the portion of humanitarian assistance contributions that directly benefits people in need; (e) Addressing mutual safety and security concerns at the field level;				ongoing development of a tsunami flash appeal expenditure tracking website (c) The IASC, on behalf of the humanitarian system, has undertaken numerous evaluations, including independent evaluations since 2003 (d) Ongoing improvements in the Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP)/Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) and needs assessments, combined with improvements in the practice of good donorship, endeavour to use funding to address identified priority needs (e) The United Nations completed an extensive and lengthy review of its security apparatus; the review recommended the augmentation of existing structures and support arrangements. Subsequently, the General Assembly adopted resolution 59/276, which established the Department of Safety and Security, amalgamating the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator, Department of Peacekeeping Operations security and the Security and Safety Service
Encourages the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to continue engaging in dialogue with States on humanitarian assistance, including through the Economic and Social Council, in order to enhance its coordinating role for all United Nations humanitarian activities with a view to enhancing comprehensive intergovernmental support and guidance to the United Nations system;	2004/50 (16)	Coordination of humanitarian assistance	OCHA	OCHA continues to engage with Member States on humanitarian issues on a range of issues and in a variety of forums. In 2004/2005 OCHA held substantive briefings for the Group of 77, the Humanitarian Liaison Working Group and various regional groups on issues such as United Nations disaster response system, lessons learned from the tsunami response, the transition from relief to development and integrated missions. OCHA continues to engage with Member States through the Economic and Social Council on behalf of the United Nations humanitarian system. OCHA regularly requests and/or actively participates in Economic and Social Council formal and informal briefings and meetings on relevant issues and continues to coordinate all reporting and planning for the Economic and Social Council humanitarian affairs segment each July

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Encourages the United Nations Secretariat, in strengthening the coordination of humanitarian work and assistance, to engage in a dialogue with States and United Nations humanitarian entities to clarify the respective roles of and complementarity among relevant entities of the United Nations operating in the framework of United Nations multidimensional missions, invites the Secretariat to consult with relevant humanitarian organizations in that regard and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council;	2004/50 (18)	Coordination of humanitarian assistance	Secretary-General, United Nations Secretariat	At the request of ECHA, OCHA, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the United Nations Development Group Office managed an independent study of multidimensional "integrated" missions. As part of the evaluation, the study team visited five United Nations missions and consulted with representatives of the Secretary-General, multilateral institutions (the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund), regional organizations (the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the European Union), NGOs and NGO consortia, and held discussions with key Member States, both individually and at meetings with intergovernmental bodies (the Security Council, the Humanitarian Liaison Working Group, the Group of 77 and the Special Committee on Peacekeeping)
Encourages United Nations humanitarian organizations and other relevant United Nations entities to carry out jointly an in-depth examination of the extent to which current developments in international peace and security have affected the understanding and acceptance of the United Nations humanitarian organizations by local populations, as well as the understanding and acceptance of other humanitarian organizations, and the ability of humanitarian organizations to operate in the context of an international military presence, and to provide advice to these organizations on how they may respond better to these new developments;	2004/50 (20)	Coordination of humanitarian assistance	United Nations humanitarian organizations and other relevant organizations	In view of the changing nature of peacekeeping and peacebuilding, a study on United Nations integrated missions was commissioned by ECHA in October 2004. The resulting report on "Integrated missions: practical perspectives and recommendations" was completed and distributed in May 2005
Bearing in mind the 2003 Guidelines on the Use of Military and Civil Defence Assets to Support United Nations Humanitarian Activities in Complex Emergencies and the 1994 Guidelines on the Use of Military and Civil Defence Assets in Disaster Relief, stresses the value of their use and of the development by the United Nations in consultation with	2004/50 (21)	Coordination of humanitarian assistance	United Nations, in consultation with States	The Oslo guidelines of 1994 and Military and Civil Defence Assets Guidelines of 2003, and the June 2004 IASC reference paper on the civil-military relationship in complex emergencies continue to be used as the basis for country-specific guidelines. These guidelines have been incorporated into the training materials for humanitarian and military personnel including by the Department of

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States and other relevant actors of further guidance on civil-military relations in the context of humanitarian activities and transition situations;				Peacekeeping Operations, the African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD) and a number of humanitarian NGOs. The United Nations Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination Concept, endorsed by IASC in March 2005, provides the framework for the rapid and coordinated deployment of pre-trained United Nations civil/military coordination officers deployed by various partners through or in consultation with OCHA in response to natural disasters and complex humanitarian emergencies. Most recently, these guidelines provided a framework for the international humanitarian community's liaison with the international militaries of 35 countries for the tsunami response
Encourages the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in close collaboration with the United Nations Development Group Office to improve further the training and capacity of Humanitarian and Resident Coordinators so that they can respond to the full range of humanitarian issues in a given context, including protection and assistance needs;	2004/50 (22)	Training and capacity of Humanitarian Resident Coordinators	OCHA/United Nations Development Group Office	OCHA/UNDGO held compulsory training sessions for resident coordinators and humanitarian coordinators for the first time in February/March 2004. The training was well-received; such training will continue on an annual basis going forward
Reaffirms the obligation of [Member, 2002] [all, 2004] States [and parties to armed conflict, 2004] to protect civilians in armed conflicts in accordance with international humanitarian law, and invites [them, 2002] [States, 2004] to promote a culture of protection, taking into account the particular needs of women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities;	2002/32 (23), 2004/50 (3)	Protection of civilians	States	States' obligation to protect civilians in armed conflict is an issue that requires more discussion. A culture of protection, especially concerning particularly vulnerable populations, has still not been achieved in some Member States
Urges the international community and [the relevant organizations of 2003, 2004] the United Nations system[, in this regard, 2004] to strengthen humanitarian and other [their, 2002] assistance to civilians under foreign occupation;	2002/32 (24), 2003/5 (4), 2004/50 (8)	Protection of civilians	International community and relevant United Nations organizations	The United Nations system continues to strengthen humanitarian assistance to countries in need in accordance with humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality

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Invites Member States and other partners, as appropriate, to participate actively in workshops on the protection of civilians in order to impart knowledge and improve practice based on shared experiences;	2002/32 (26)	Protection of civilians	Member States	Seven regional protection workshops have been held, involving 67 countries in Europe, Southern Africa, South Asia, East Asia, West Africa, the Pacific and Latin America, and two country-specific workshops in Uganda and the Russian Federation
Encourages Governments, the United Nations system and humanitarian organizations to share experiences and lessons they may have learned with regard to the development of criteria and procedures for the identification of armed elements and their separation from the civilian population in situations of complex emergencies, and urges Governments and relevant United Nations bodies to strengthen measures in this regard;	2002/32 (27)	Protection of civilians	Governments, United Nations system, humanitarian organizations	• In December 2003, the Security Council, in its resolution on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, adopted as an annex an aide-memoire for the consideration of issues pertaining to the protection of civilians. This aide-memoire, developed in consultation with the United Nations system, reflects evolving protection priorities and provides examples of best practices • The United Nations has held a series of regional and country-level workshops to work with States to improve the protection of civilians in armed conflict. In September 2004, one such workshop was held in Uganda, during which participants discussed criteria for separating armed elements from civilian populations in internally displaced person camps, and agreed upon a framework for the protection of civilians. Included in this framework are specific key actions related to maintaining the civilian character of camps and promoting security in camp environments • The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees organized an experts' round table in June 2004 on maintaining the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum. Operational guidelines on this topic are in the process of being drafted
Strongly encourages the United Nations to address more systematically the protection of civilians and other humanitarian issues with regional organizations, in accordance with their respective mandates, inter alia through continued dialogue;	2004/50 (5)	Protection of civilians	United Nations	The seven regional protection workshops held in Europe, Southern Africa, South Asia, East Asia, West Africa, the Pacific and Latin America have informed several regional initiatives, including disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) programmes in West Africa and New

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				Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) initiatives in Southern Africa
Calls for enhanced collaboration within the United Nations system and among various United Nations bodies, including the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, within their respective mandates, in the area of the protection of civilians in armed conflict;	2004/50 (6)	Protection of civilians	United Nations system, General Assembly, Economic and Social Council	The United Nations continues to collaborate with various United Nations intergovernmental bodies on the protection of civilians' issue. The United Nations addresses protection issues within both the plenary and the Third Committee of the General Assembly and as part of the humanitarian affairs segment of the Economic and Social Council
Calls upon States to comply fully with the provisions of international humanitarian law, in particular as provided in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 for the protection of victims of war, in order to protect and assist civilians in occupied territories;	2004/50 (7)	Protection of civilians	States	• Several Member States engaged in armed conflict have ratified and applied relevant conventions and have developed national policies and legislation to improve protection of civilians in these contexts • A resolution on the protection and promotion of human rights, adopted in April 2005 by the Economic and Social Council Commission on Human Rights calls upon States to respect and ensure respect for relevant international humanitarian law instruments and customary international law
Calls upon all Governments and parties in complex humanitarian emergencies, in particular in armed conflicts and in post-conflict situations, in countries in which humanitarian personnel are operating, in conformity with the relevant provisions of international law and national laws, to cooperate fully with the United Nations and other humanitarian agencies and organizations and to ensure the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel[, as well as supplies and equipment, 2003, 2004] in order to allow them to perform efficiently their task of assisting the affected civilian population, including refugees and internally displaced persons;	2002/32 (22), 2003/5 (7), 2004/50 (9)	Staff security	Governments and parties in complex humanitarian emergencies	Ensuring the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel, supplies and equipment continues to be of concern to the United Nations, as efforts by Governments and parties to conflict have been minimally effective in this regard

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[*Strongly*, 2004] *urges* all States to take [the 2004] necessary measures to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel;	2003/5 (5), 2004/50 (10)	Staff security	States	Since 1992, 218 United Nations civilian staff have been killed by malicious acts, including 7 killed in 2002, 5 killed in 2003 and 22 killed in 2004. Other attacks against United Nations staff include violent assault, rape, kidnapping, robbery and theft. According to report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Scope of Legal Protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel (A/59/52), few States had investigated crimes committed against United Nations and associated personnel and prosecuted or extradited the perpetrators
[*Also*, 2004] *strongly urges* States to ensure that those responsible for attacks against humanitarian [staff, 2003] [personnel, and United Nations and associated personnel, 2004] are promptly brought to justice, as provided by national law and obligations under international law, and notes the need for States to end impunity for such acts;	2003/5 (8), 2004/50 (11)	Staff security	States	The Department of Safety and Security notes that enhanced efforts to review open cases of attacks against humanitarian staff over the past six months have not yielded much success
Encourages United Nations organizations and other humanitarian actors to address security risks posed to humanitarian staff, inter alia by promoting accountability at all levels and by promoting and enhancing collaborative actions, in accordance with the relevant provisions of international humanitarian law and national laws, where applicable;	2004/50 (13)	Staff security	United Nations organizations and other humanitarian actors	Under the guidance of the newly established Department of Safety and Security, all United Nations agencies, funds and programmes have adopted the accountability framework, collaborate effectively on its implementation and continue to ensure that all staff comply
Stresses the importance of ensuring that humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel remain sensitive to national and local customs and traditions in their countries of assignment, communicate better their purpose and objectives to local populations and observe and respect the laws of the country in which they are operating, in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations;	2004/50 (14)	Staff security	United Nations system, humanitarian agencies	United Nations agencies, funds and programmes have taken measures to reinforce staff codes of conduct undertaken by various bodies of the United Nations

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Requests the Secretary-General to continue progress on the directories referred to in General Assembly resolution 56/103 of 14 December 2001; [Directory referred to is from item 20 of resolution 56/103: *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with relevant organization partners, to continue progress on compiling a directory of disaster mitigation capacity existing at the national, regional and international levels and developing the Directory of Advanced Technologies for Disaster Response as a new part of the Central Register of Disaster Management Capacities;]	2002/32 (32)	Disaster response and risk reduction	Secretary-General	Initial meetings were convened by OCHA in March 2001 in Geneva to discuss the development of such a database. However, because of a lack of interest from Member States, the project was not pursued
Welcomes the efforts of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the United Nations Development Programme to strengthen their coordination and regional activities so as to provide more effective support to disaster-prone countries and, to this end, calls on them, and other relief organizations and institutions, to identify innovative ways to support those countries in building and, where necessary, strengthening local, national and regional capacities in disaster prevention, mitigation and management;	2002/32 (3)	Disaster response and risk reduction	OCHA/UNDP/other relief organizations and institutions	During the past three years, the United Nations has worked with the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), the United States Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), OXFAM, Centro de Coordinación para Prevención de los Desastres Naturales en América Central (CEPREDNAC), the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA) and regional and national Red Cross donor societies as part of the International Federation of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to hold a series of pre-hurricane season planning workshops in the Caribbean
Recalls the efforts of the Emergency Relief Coordinator to expand participation in United Nations disaster assessment and coordination teams, and encourages the further participation of United Nations organizations in United Nations disaster assessment coordination;	2002/32 (4)	Disaster response and risk reduction	United Nations organizations	UNDAC today consists of more than 160 national emergency managers from 57 countries in Europe, the Americas, the Caribbean, Africa, Asia and the Pacific, together with staff from OCHA and 12 other international organizations, including United Nations agencies. More than 11 United Nations agencies participated in UNDAC missions as part of the Indian Ocean earthquake/tsunami relief effort. Efforts are ongoing to further broaden membership and encourage participation

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Encourages the United Nations Development Programme, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction to continue to strengthen their coordination with the view, inter alia, to advancing the implementation of provisions of vulnerability, risk assessment and disaster management, including prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery as contained in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development;	2003/5 (14)	Disaster response and risk reduction	UNDP/OCHA/ International Strategy for Disaster Reduction secretariat	A tripartite assessment was conducted by UNDP/OCHA and the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction to strengthen coordination and cooperation at the national and international levels. OCHA and the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) also launched a global partnership on an integrated approach to preparedness for and response to environmental emergencies in support of sustainable development. Coordination in the European context was enhanced by the Fribourg process, which enabled dialogue among the United Nations, Member States, regional and international organizations and NGOs to promote coherence and complementarity in crisis management and humanitarian action
Stresses the need for increased national and regional capacity-building in early warning and monitoring of natural hazards, natural disaster preparedness, mitigation and response, including through strengthening coordination in the areas of information-sharing and analysis, logistics support, response coordination and strengthening enhanced relationships with existing regional structures, and encourages the international community to provide necessary technical assistance to States in this regard;	2003/5 (17)	Disaster response and risk reduction	International community	• Regional strategies for disaster risk reduction, including early warning, preparedness, mitigation, response, information-sharing, and logistics support, were developed and adopted for Africa, the South Pacific, the Caribbean • The Second International Conference on Early Warning took place on October 2003 in Bonn, and its prior associated regional consultations provided important conclusions and recommendations, which have translated into regional programmes for early warning • A regional tsunami early warning system is currently under development for the Indian Ocean • The United Nations has provided technical assistance in the area of emergency health systems in Nepal, Latin America and the Caribbean
Invites States, as appropriate, to give priority to and fully integrate disaster risk reduction strategies into all relevant legal, policy and planning instruments in order to address the social, economic and environmental dimensions that influence vulnerability to natural hazards, bearing in	2004/50 (26)	Disaster response and risk reduction	States	Several countries have developed and integrated national risk reduction strategies: South Africa adopted the Disaster Management Act 2002; El Salvador has progressed on the inter-institutional coordination of disaster risk management at the national level, with the creation of its National Service for Territorial Studies; Thailand has moved rapidly to embody

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mind the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;				a more comprehensive national strategy that institutionalizes warning and risk awareness on a continuing basis; Sri Lanka has embarked on explicitly linking land-use planning to the recovery process; Indonesia has placed enhanced community risk awareness as a part of the country's rehabilitation strategies; and Indonesia established a National Coordinating Board for Disaster Management to coordinate action of various government agencies in matters related to natural disasters. Many of the affected countries have given widespread attention to the risk reduction capacities of mangrove plantations, coral reefs, natural coastal set-backs and the use of other beneficial natural resources. The inter-State programme of joint scientific-technical investigations in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries was initiated to coordinate efforts of all interested State and scientific organizations and harmonize the national legislations of the CIS countries on disaster management
Recommends that the General Assembly raise the maximum limit for an emergency cash grant to 100,000 United States dollars per country in the case of any one disaster, from within existing resources available in the regular budget;	2004/50 (27)	Disaster response and risk reduction	General Assembly	In its resolution 59/141, the General Assembly raised the maximum limit of emergency cash grants to US$ 100,000, in the case of any one disaster, from within existing resources available in the regular budget, requested
Strongly encourages States, relevant agencies and institutions as well as major groups as identified in Agenda 21 to participate in the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, in accordance with the rules of procedure agreed upon by the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, and invites them to contribute inputs to the ongoing preparations for the Conference, to be held from 18 to 22 January 2005 in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, and to ensure that the opportunity is used to reaffirm and strengthen disaster reduction policy and its implementation at all levels;	2004/50 (28)	Disaster response and risk reduction	States, relevant agencies and institutions, and groups identified in Agenda 21	The World Conference on Disaster Reduction, held from 18 to 22 January in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, was attended by delegates from 161 countries. At the conclusion of the conference, delegates adopted the "Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters". The Hyogo Framework identifies strategic objectives and priority areas to reduce disaster risk

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Encourages States that have not [signed or ratified, 2002] [done so to consider ratifying or acceding to, 2003, 2004] the Tampere Convention on the Provision of Telecommunication Resources for Disaster Mitigation and Relief Operations, adopted at Tampere, Finland, on 18 June 1998 [, to consider doing so, 2002];	2002/32 (7), 2003/5 (19), 2004/50 (29)	Disaster response and risk reduction	States	The Tampere Convention came into force on 8 January 2005, after it was ratified by 30 countries
Urges States to implement outcomes and commitments of United Nations conferences on the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) pandemic as well as other major infectious diseases, including malaria and tuberculosis, with particular focus on the time-bound targets related to those diseases in complex emergencies and natural disaster-affected countries and regions;	2003/5 (22)	HIV/AIDS	States	• The report of the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of the outcome of the special session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS (April 2005) highlights the overall continuing expansion of the epidemic despite some encouraging signs of progress in a small number of countries • Several countries in conflict or post-conflict situations have started to address HIV/AIDS with support from the United Nations system: various regional and national initiatives such as in the Great Lakes, Mano River and Southern Africa regions, inclusion of emergency vulnerable population in various countries' resources mobilization and strategic planning efforts • This is often, however, not systematic nor considered as a priority. It will require additional commitment and support (e.g., a UNHCR review of HIV/AIDS national strategic plans indicated a poor integration of refugees) • Some donors have already shown their interest and are expected to include a minimum response to HIV/AIDS, referring to the IASC guidelines, as a criteria/requirement for funding humanitarian interventions • In May 2005, the World Health Assembly adopted a resolution calling on the World Health Organization (WHO) and its partners to support countries in their efforts to reach internationally-accepted malaria controls and to study the possibility of bulk purchases of insecticide-treated mosquito nets and anti-malarial medicines

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				• In May 2005, the World Health Assembly also adopted a resolution on sustainable financing for tuberculosis prevention and control, including strengthening and supporting health systems and mechanisms to ensure sustainable financing, in order to ensure the quality of adherence to the directly observed therapy short-course, to improve tuberculosis control in relation to the challenges posed by HIV and drug resistance, and to mobilize societies against HIV
Recognizes the important role of humanitarian agencies in addressing [human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and, 2003] other major infectious diseases, such as malaria, tuberculosis and cholera, in emergencies, and urges them to factor considerations pertaining to these major infectious diseases into their planning and coordination efforts, including in the areas of early warning and contingency planning;	2003/5 (23), 2004/50 (31)	HIV/AIDS, infectious disease/early warning	Humanitarian agencies	• An increasing number of humanitarian agencies are integrating HIV/AIDS-related issues into their policies and planning (using the IASC guidelines for HIVAIDS interventions in emergency settings as a reference framework) • The World Food Programme (WFP) and UNHCR joined as co-sponsors of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and have significantly increased their capacities to identify, report and respond to HIV/AIDS in emergency settings in their respective areas of expertise. With other UNAIDS co-sponsors (WHO and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)) involved in humanitarian response, they are now expected to implement the minimum response interventions as identified in the IASC Guidelines (preparedness, planning and post-crisis) • UNAIDS and OCHA are collaborating to ensure further integration of HIV/AIDS-related issues in various humanitarian policy, planning and coordination efforts and to develop joint-planning, monitoring and evaluation capacities

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Calls upon humanitarian and development organizations to strengthen their cooperation, between themselves and with Governments of affected States, in order to ensure that the longer-term developmental implications of the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) epidemic and of the other major infectious diseases are adequately addressed in emergency situations;	2003/5 (24)	HIV/AIDS	Humanitarian and development organizations	• The missions of the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Humanitarian Needs in Southern Africa with other heads of United Nations agencies have highlighted the devastating impact of HIV/AIDS when combined with erratic weather patterns, chronic poverty and poor policy environments • United Nations agencies are working through the Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Support Office (RIACSO) and IASC regional coordination working for East and Southern Africa (including United Nations agencies and major NGOs) to raise awareness and move beyond traditional emergency response • IASC has developed guidelines for HIV/AIDS interventions in emergency settings, which integrate HIV/AIDS components into all relevant programming areas. They already serve as the main reference for planning, programming and monitoring HIV/AIDS interventions in several contexts in Africa as well as in tsunami-affected countries in Asia among an increasing number of partners and will further be promoted
Emphasizes the importance of integrating further HIV/AIDS responses into the planning, programming and implementation of humanitarian action by ensuring linkages between humanitarian, development and HIV/AIDS mechanisms and activities and by using the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Guidelines on HIV/AIDS Interventions in Emergency Settings, and encourages the United Nations system to improve its guidance to ensure a comprehensive approach of prevention, care and treatment in the context of humanitarian action;	2004/50 (30)	HIV/AIDS	United Nations system	Efforts were made to integrate HIV/AIDS issues into emergency tools and mechanisms through IASC, UNDG/ECHA working groups. Coordination was led by UNAIDS, OCHA and various other partners. A training package has been developed and used in different contexts to strengthen capacities and will be further promoted. HIV programming has also been included in a number of consolidated humanitarian appeals
Stresses the continued need and relevance of integrating, through implementation of [all relevant resolutions, agreed	2003/5 (10), 2004/50 (32)	Gender	IASC	• IASC completed a review of its gender policy statement in 2004 • OCHA officially launched its gender policy

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conclusions, 2004]. [existing, 2003] policies, commitments and guidelines on gender mainstreaming, a gender perspective in the planning, programming and implementation of humanitarian assistance activities, [and calls upon the Inter-Agency Standing Committee to undertake a review of its 1999 policy statement on the integration of a gender perspective into humanitarian assistance, 2004];				and action plan in July 2004 and hired a senior gender adviser to coordinate gender initiatives throughout the United Nations humanitarian system • Guidance and tools on including gender disaggregated data and information as part of data collection and information dissemination in crises have been issued to relevant offices, including humanitarian information centres • In the inter-agency real-time evaluation conducted in Darfur, the Sudan, in January 2005, gender issues were mainstreamed in all of the evaluators' terms of reference. A gender expert was part of the team and brought to the attention of the humanitarian community in the Sudan the need to strengthen the response to overall gender issues and, in particular, gender-based violence programming • IASC endorsed a statement of commitment on actions to address gender-based violence in emergencies. It is developing a matrix on prevention and response to gender-based violence to guide actions of all actors in emergencies • The United Nations has issued a framework for analysis of gender issues in the tsunami response and will ensure that gender is a cross-cutting theme in all evaluations planned for the countries affected by the tsunami
Strongly urges the United Nations system and all humanitarian organizations to adopt and implement appropriate measures, including codes of conduct, for all personnel involved in humanitarian assistance activities, to review protection and distribution mechanisms and to recommend actions that protect against sexual abuse and exploitation and the misuse of humanitarian assistance, and requests the Secretary-General to report back to the Council in this regard;	2002/32 (30)	Sexual exploitation	Secretary-General	The IASC Task Force on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in Humanitarian Crises developed the Plan of Action on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in Humanitarian Crises and defined six core principles for the conduct of humanitarian staff

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Encourages the United Nations system to continue to develop and implement internal tools and to take effective measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and, in this respect, notes with interest the Secretary-General's bulletin on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse;	2004/50 (36)	Sexual exploitation	United Nations system	As per the above, this is important endorsement for ongoing efforts being undertaken by the United Nations system
Encourages Governments as well as international humanitarian organizations, as appropriate, to take further initiatives to prevent, address and follow up on allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse in humanitarian emergencies, and emphasizes that the highest standards of conduct and accountability are required of all personnel serving in humanitarian and peacekeeping operations;	2003/5 (12), 2004/50 (37)	Sexual exploitation	Governments and international humanitarian organizations	The IASC Plan of Action included requesting that the United Nations system and NGOs adopt the standards of conduct and accountability and also asked that donors insist that these standards be upheld
Encourages, in this regard, the United Nations system and its Member States to urge international humanitarian organizations and implementing partners serving within the framework of United Nations humanitarian and other relevant operations to live up to the highest standards of conduct and accountability;	2004/50 (38)	Sexual exploitation	United Nations system, Member States	• The United Nations system has taken steps to inform and train staff on the standards expected of them and has placed greater responsibility on managers to uphold the standards of conduct outlined in the Secretary-General's bulletin on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. The ECHA/Executive Committee on Peace and Security (ECPS) Task Force on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse is further developing means for ensuring manager accountability • Member States, as part of the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and its Working Group 2005 resumed session, recognized and expressed their commitment to the shared responsibility of the Secretariat and Member States to take every measure within their purview to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse and to enforce United Nations standards of conduct in this regard

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Welcomes the establishment by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee of the six core principles in the Plan of Action on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in Humanitarian Crises, representing minimum standards of behaviour required of all United Nations civilian staff members, and urges the United Nations to take appropriate follow-up action in response to allegations of sexual violence and exploitation by humanitarian workers;	2003/5 (11)	Sexual exploitation	United Nations	The IASC's six core principles in the Plan of Action on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in Humanitarian Crises were issued in the Secretary-General's bulletin on special measures against sexual exploitation and abuse so that they applied more formally to all United Nations staff
Notes with appreciation the establishment of the non-operational interagency Unit on Internal Displacement in the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, and encourages Member States and relevant agencies to provide it with the necessary resources to enable it to carry out its activities;	2002/32 (28)	Internally displaced persons	Member States, relevant agencies	The Unit on Internal Displacement has been well supported by donors, and some United Nations humanitarian agencies have seconded staff to the Unit and covered costs
Encourages Member States with internally displaced persons to develop or strengthen, as appropriate, national laws, policies and minimum standards on internal displacement, inter alia, taking into account the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, and to continue to work with humanitarian agencies in endeavours to provide a more predictable response to the needs of internally displaced persons, and in this regard calls for international support, upon request, to capacity-building efforts of Governments;	2004/50 (39)	Protection of civilians/internally displaced persons	Member States	Although some countries, notably Angola, Colombia, Uganda and the Sudan, have adopted national plans and have strengthened legal frameworks on internal displacement, more positive action is required by a number of States to promote and implement the United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement
Notes that an increasing number of States, United Nations organizations and regional and non-governmental organizations are making use of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, encourages the strengthening of legal frameworks [on, 2002] [for, 2003] the protection of internally displaced persons, and urges the international community to strengthen its support to affected States in their efforts to	2002/32 (29), 2003/5 (9)	Internally displaced persons	International community	Upon request, humanitarian agencies have worked with Governments of countries such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda and the Sudan to help build their capacity to assist and predict movements of internally displaced persons and to develop national plans in this regard

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provide, through national plans or initiatives, protection and assistance to their internally displaced persons;				
Calls upon the relevant United Nations entities, under the coordination mandate of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, to improve the development of common needs assessments and work towards more effective prioritization, including reviewing the Consolidated Appeals Process Needs Assessment Framework and Matrix;	2004/50 (40)	Needs assessment	OCHA/United Nations entities	OCHA, in its coordinating role, continues to develop its common needs assessment framework. A needs assessment framework handbook is currently under development that will help enable humanitarian coordinators and United Nations country teams identify gaps in needs assessments, and to agree on priority needs. This in turn will help develop strategies and programmes that focus on addressing prioritized needs
Encourages the donor community to provide humanitarian assistance in proportion to needs and on the basis of needs assessments, with a view to ensuring a more equitable distribution of humanitarian assistance across humanitarian emergencies, including those of a protracted nature, as well as fuller coverage of the needs of all sectors, and to this end requests the United Nations organizations, including, through the United Nations country teams, to continue developing and applying transparent needs assessment mechanisms;	2004/50 (41)	Needs assessment	Donor community, United Nations organizations/United Nations country teams	• The second meeting on good humanitarian donorship took place in Ottawa in October 2004 and assessed progress to date • UNDG and the World Bank collaborated on the development of a post-conflict needs assessment. The assessment has been used in Liberia and the Sudan to good effect • Joint needs assessments among Governments, United Nations agencies and the international financial institutions have taken place in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami
Encourages further strengthening of the consolidated appeals process as a coordination and strategic planning tool and urges donors to contribute to this objective and to address priority needs identified through the process, and also urges affected countries to reflect these priorities in their national efforts;	2002/32 (15)	Resource mobilization and humanitarian financing	Donors	The IASC sub-working group on CAP launched United Nations-donor initiatives to improve the reporting of financial contributions and strengthen the presentation and analysis of funding patterns found therein. This has included agreeing on a definition of humanitarian assistance to allow for better tracking of humanitarian aid flows
Supports the efforts of the Emergency Relief Coordinator to engage in a dialogue with other humanitarian actors, including non-governmental organizations, on strengthening their involvement in the development of common humanitarian	2002/32 (16)	Resource mobilization and humanitarian financing	Humanitarian actors, including non-governmental organizations	• The CAP/CHAP continues to be used to analyse context, assess needs and plan prioritized humanitarian response under the leadership of humanitarian coordinators and in close consultation with Governments • 100 NGOs, IFRC, the International

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action plans and consolidated appeals, and encourages them to contribute actively to their implementation;				Organization for Migration (IOM) and 20 United Nations agencies are part of the CAP in 2005. • 240 consolidated and flash appeals have helped raise almost $29 billion for NGOs, IOM and United Nations agencies since 1992
Calls upon United Nations organizations to continue to improve needs-assessment methodologies in the consolidated appeals process and to strengthen efforts to report on results;	2002/32 (17)	Resource mobilization and humanitarian financing	United Nations organizations	The needs analysis framework (see above) is a tool that has been developed to help country teams organize and analyse existing information on needs assessments. This should support efforts to identify priority needs and respond to them accordingly. Country teams in Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Occupied Palestinian Territory and Uganda are piloting the needs assessment framework
Encourages donors to ensure that financing of high-profile emergencies does not come at the expense of low-profile emergency appeals, inter alia, by making efforts to increase the overall levels of humanitarian assistance;	2002/32 (18)	Resource mobilization and humanitarian financing	Donors	Allocating humanitarian funding in proportion to needs and on the basis of needs assessments is one of the principles of good practice that form the basis of the good humanitarian donorship initiative. Discussions are under way as to how to strengthen financial mechanisms to improve response
Encourages the development of a global humanitarian financial tracking system in order to contribute to improved coordination and accountability, and requests the Emergency Relief Coordinator to make proposals, without delay, for a comprehensive system for the collection and dissemination of data on humanitarian needs and contributions (2002); *Urges* the Emergency Relief Coordinator to further develop the global humanitarian financial tracking system and to refine the comprehensive system for the collection and dissemination of data on humanitarian needs and contributions (2003);	2002/32 (20), 2003/5 (37)	Resource mobilization and humanitarian financing	Emergency Relief Coordinator	A financial tracking system for humanitarian aid flows was put in place in 2002. The Financial Tracking Service has undergone constant review and improvements since its launch. The most recent initiative in this area as been the strengthening of the financial tracking system with help from PriceWaterhouseCoopers, which has donated 8,000 man-hours to both a forensic analysis of current humanitarian aid flows for the tsunami and to provide technical expertise to the system as a whole

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Calls upon the organizations of the United Nations system to improve and increase consistency in the way in which humanitarian needs are assessed, inter alia, by: (a) Enhancing the quality, accuracy and transparency of needs assessments; (b) Agreeing upon minimum standards in order to properly assess needs; (c) Including States and other humanitarian actors in assessment missions; (d) Addressing all humanitarian needs; (e) Taking into account safety and security of humanitarian personnel; (f) Undertaking joint agency assessments;	2003/5 (36)	Resource mobilization and humanitarian financing/ effectiveness	Organizations of the United Nations system	The IASC sub-working group on CAP has developed policy and guidance to strengthen the analysis of need and to prioritize projects
Encourages the donor community to improve its response to humanitarian emergencies through policies and practices of good donorship, along with mechanisms for their review, and welcomes steps taken in that direction;	2003/5 (38)	Resource mobilization and humanitarian financing	Donor community	• In June 2003, 16 donor Governments to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)-Development Assistance Committee (DAC) gathered in Stockholm to establish the foundation of the good humanitarian donorship initiative • A second meeting on good humanitarian donorship took place in Ottawa in October 2004 and assessed progress to date
Encourages the donor community to provide humanitarian assistance in proportion to needs and on the basis of needs assessments, with a view to ensuring a more equitable distribution of humanitarian assistance across humanitarian emergencies, including those of a protracted nature, as well as fuller coverage of the needs of all sectors;	2003/5 (39)	Resource mobilization and humanitarian financing	Donor community	In 2003, donors launched the good humanitarian donorship initiative, whereby donors committed to developing a common set of objectives for humanitarian action, a definition of humanitarian action for further development and a set of general principles for good donorship, including common reporting procedures, peer review mechanisms of donor performance and improved funding mechanisms, such as drawdown funds

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Encourages donors to consider taking steps to harmonize reporting requirements, based on United Nations standards for financial reporting, as well as to enhance reporting to the financial tracking system;	2003/5 (41)	Resource mobilization and humanitarian financing	Donors	Bilateral initiatives were undertaken with the aim of harmonizing and aligning donor practice, particularly at the regional level and in relation to disaster preparedness
[*Also, 2004*] *encourages* the donor community to establish reliable, predictable and timely funding to meet humanitarian needs, and to consider increasing the flexibility of funding and the share of non-earmarked contributions to United Nations [agencies, 2003] [organizations, 2004] in response to humanitarian emergencies, including within the consolidated appeals, [and notes with interest the progress being made by donors in improving their policies and practices of good donorship, inter alia under the Good Humanitarian Donorship initiative, 2004];	2003/5 (40), 2004/50 (42)	Resource mobilization and humanitarian financing	Donor community	Donors met in Ottawa in October 2004 as a follow-up to the good humanitarian donorship initiative meeting in Stockholm in 2003. Donors will hold another meeting in the margins of the 2005 session of the Economic and Social Council. As part of these meetings, donors are discussing specific initiatives to strengthen their ability to provide timely, and flexible funding, based on need, in emergencies, including through CAP, and other financial mechanisms
Calls upon the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs as well as the United Nations Development Programme, in consultation with Governments and the humanitarian and development community, with the support of international financial institutions where appropriate, to develop humanitarian strategies to support the engagement of local communities and institutions as a means of supporting humanitarian assistance activities and the transition from relief to development;	2002/32 (9)	Relief to development	OCHA/UNDP/ international financial institutions	ECHA and UNDG formed a joint working group to address the issues and resolutions raised in the 2002 session of the Economic and Social Council. Agencies agree that capacity-building of local institutions is critical to successful transition and reflect this in the final report of January 2004, which includes an implementation plan for the development of common tools to help agencies plan and implement an effective transition response. Two of the envisaged tools (post-conflict needs assessment, handover of coordination) include guidance on how to build capacities
Calls upon Member States to support the incorporation and operationalization of disaster risk management analysis into humanitarian assistance activities, poverty eradication and sustainable development strategies;	2002/32 (11)	Relief to development disaster risk management	Member States	United Nations agencies and donor and recipient countries have embarked on the establishment of an international recovery platform to ensure coordination and consolidation of recovery processes
Urges the United Nations system to strengthen and align its existing planning tools such as the consolidated appeals	2002/32 (12)	Relief to development/CAP	United Nations system	ECHA and UNDG formed a joint working group in November 2002 to address the issues and resolutions raised in the 2002 session of the

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process and, where they exist, common country assessments and the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks in order to facilitate the transition from relief to development and to better reflect disaster risk management;				Economic and Social Council. Agencies agreed that United Nations country teams and their partners must develop a plan for transition, which will then guide/be reflected in CAPs and the common country assessment (CCAs)/ United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) process. No agreement was reached on how to fund what is envisaged in the overarching transition plan. The presumption is that remaining humanitarian needs will be addressed in CAPs, and that transition needs will be covered by trust funds. However, it is also recognized that in some situations a different, interim mechanism may be needed. Discussions continue on what this might be
Requests the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, other members of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, affected countries and other partners concerned to ensure that consolidated appeals contain adequate plans to align relief and transitional programmes, inter alia, in the area of resource mobilization;	2002/32 (13)	Relief to development/CAP	OCHA/IASC/ affected countries and other partners concerned	The ECHA/UNDG working group recognized that CAPs may have to cover some transition elements while transition trust funds get off the ground
Recognizes that the need for coordination increases and becomes more complex in post-conflict transition, and encourages States and the United Nations system, as appropriate, to enhance their efforts towards the early assumption of the coordination role of the Government as well as integrated coordination, including information management, inclusive planning, donor coordination, strengthening the United Nations Resident Coordinator system and the full participation of concerned Governments in needs assessment, planning mechanisms and coordination processes;	2003/5 (32)	Relief to development	States and United Nations system	The joint working group has been implementing planning and fundraising tools, such as a framework for conflict analysis, guidelines for post-conflict needs assessments and training country teams on these new tools. The United Nations has been working with other assistance partners in the tsunami-affected countries to support the medium and long-term recovery efforts of national Governments. The United Nations and the international financial institutions have also been working to support national Governments in developing post-tsunami reconstruction strategies in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and the Maldives

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Calls upon Governments, when providing guidance to the United Nations system, including the agencies, funds and programmes through their governing bodies, to articulate areas of responsibility in addressing the transition from relief to development;	2002/32 (10)	Relief to development	Governments	A number of Governments have taken steps to clarify where transition is handled and funded (from the humanitarian or development side). A few have established specific transition focal points, tracks or funding channels
Stresses the need to consider the issue of the transition from relief to development in an integrated manner at a substantive session of the Economic and Social Council in the near future, in view of the importance of getting humanitarian and development organizations, including international and regional financial institutions and non-governmental organizations, to discuss the implications of these situations more fully in their programming;	2003/5 (33)	Relief to development	Economic and Social Council	The ECHA/UNDG working group recognized this as a critical constraint. Agencies agreed, however, that the problem was not necessarily the result of planning or programming blockages but rather the result of unclear funding channels for transition and political will. The working group raised these issues with donors and the good humanitarian donorship initiative. Field-level impact remains to be determined
Emphasizes the need for a more inclusive dialogue with States on the complex issue of transition from relief to development, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, taking into account the range of views expressed by States at the Council's event to discuss the issue of transition from relief to development, held during its substantive session of 2004, and with the participation of United Nations entities, including the United Nations Development Group and the Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs, with the aim of improving the international community's efforts to respond better to transition situations, in support of the efforts of affected States, bearing in mind the uniqueness of each transition situation;	2004/50 (43)	Relief to development	Secretary-General	UNDG and OCHA have increased their cooperation with Member States on transition issues and have drafted a report of the Secretary-General on the transition from relief to development to be submitted in the Economic and Social Council humanitarian affairs segment of 2005
Encourages States to support, including through the allocation of funds, the development and implementation of the 4Rs ("repatriation, reintegration,	2004/50 (45)	Relief to development	States	• The Framework for Durable Solutions aims to achieve, through Development Assistance for Refugees (DAR), repatriation, reintegration, rehabilitation and reconstruction (the 4Rs)

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rehabilitation and reconstruction") and of other programming tools, to facilitate the transition from relief to development;				and Development through Local Integration (DLI), sharing burdens and responsibilities more equitably, building capacities to receive and protect refugees and redoubling the search for durable solutions • State support in the form of additional contributions to these projects have mainly been funded through donations from the Norwegian Government and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany. Among the operations which have been or will be assisted in relation to the application of the "4Rs" are: Afghanistan, Angola, Eritrea, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka and the Sudan. Implementation of DAR projects, mainly supported by Germany, includes Gabon, Nepal, Pakistan, the Sudan, Uganda and Zambia • **Self-reliance related activities for refugees and returnees are a key component of the Framework for Durable Solutions and the transition from relief to development. In this context, UNHCR has been working closely with the International Labour Organization (ILO) in nine countries (Angola, Benin, Eritrea, Mozambique, Serbia and Montenegro, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo and Uganda), with funding support mainly from the Italian Government, and providing expertise in livelihoods, self-reliance, employment and microfinance**
[*Recalling* paragraph 3 of Article 101 of the Charter, 2003] *invites* the United Nations organizations to enhance geographical balance in terms of humanitarian personnel employed by them, [in a manner consistent with] [*Recalling*, 2003] Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations;	2003/5 (16), 2004/50 (34)	Geographical balance	United Nations organizations	The United Nations is working to achieve equal representation of all Member States in terms of its staff. However, the extent to which this has been achieved varies from department to department and agency to agency. United Nations humanitarian organizations should continue to work toward geographic balance in the make-up of their staff

[*New 2002*] *requests* the Secretary-General to reflect the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the present resolution [and to Economic and Social Council resolutions 2002/32 of 26 July 2002 and 2003/5 of 15 July 2003, 2003] in his next report to the Council and the General Assembly on the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations	2002/32 (31) 2003/5 (42) 2004/50 (46)	Secretary-General	Each year, the United Nations humanitarian system has reported to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on progress made in the implementation of humanitarian resolutions on strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations. In 2005, the annual report to the Economic and Social Council and its addendum report on the implementation of such resolutions since 2002	